

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5. 1736.

No. 425.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



ERO is reported to have wished, that the Roman People had but one Neck, that he might have the Pleasure of cutting it off; but that great Emperor was a Novice in Wickedness, and understood only the Theory; it was reserved for the Glory of the Romish Church, and the

red College of Jesuits, to reduce this noble Sentiment into Practice, and exhibit to the World a

ished Experiment of refined Villany, in projecting the Destruction of the King, the Nobles, and the

representative Body of the People at one Blow.

INNUMERABLE have been the Plots and Conspiracies of the Papists, to destroy the reformed Religion in these Nations: Our Forefathers lived in the

eternal Apprehension of seeing the Fires of Smithfield-kindled: There was no Provision under our

Constitution against a Popish Successor, and the

Default of enacting a Statute of that Nature the Time of the Reformation, the Miseries and

Calamities which the Kingdom suffered in the succeeding Century, are principally to be imputed.

THIS important Day is the Anniversary appointed by the Legislature, to perpetuate the Remembrance of the wonderful Deliverance of our An-

cestors from the horrid Conspiracy before-mentioned, the very Night before it was to have been executed, by seizing the Villain who was entrusted with

the Execution, ready booted and spurred to have made his Escape before the fatal Mine should spring, which was designed to bury in its Ruins the Flower

of the Land.

AND on this auspicious Day, our great Deliverer, King William the Third, of glorious and immortal

memory, set his Foot upon the English Shore, whom providence raised up to be the happy Instrument of

restoring the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Europe.

AND as the Fifth of November is thus doubly distinguished in the British Annals for two remarkable

deliverances from Popery and arbitrary Power, so the Year Eighty Eight, the glorious Year of the

Revolution, and the grand Era of Liberty, was in the Century foregoing, rendered famous to all Generations, for the Defeat of the invincible Armada, in

the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

FORTY and Eight Years are expired since the Revolution took Place, and it being now made a

question, whether we were any considerable Gainers by that great Event, nothing can be more seasonable, than to take a short Review of the Benefits of the

Revolution.

FIRST, The Nobility, whose Lives and Fortunes were absolutely at the Will and Mercy of the Prince, obtained a full and ample Security for both, by altering

the Method of Trials for high Treason.

BEFORE the Revolution, if any Peer had offended the King or his Ministers, the Custom was for the

King to grant a Commission to the Lords of the Council and Ministry to try the Offender, who was

convicted of course; and indeed how should it be otherwise, when his Enemies were both Judge and

jury?

WHEREAS now, a Peer must be tried, not by a select Number of Lords, but by the whole Body

of the Nobility in full Parliament; the Result of which hath been, that since this new Regulation

hath been made, no great Man's Life hath been taken away upon account of personal Animosities,

which was the common Practice in former Reigns.

THIS is the grand Advantage the Nobles obtained by the Revolution, absolute Security of Life and

was asserted and enlarged; the mutual Contract between King and People enforced; and all the mischievous Prerogatives of the Crown abolished.

FOURTHLY, The Protestant Dissenters gained by the Revolution the plenary Act of Toleration, which knock'd off all their Shackles at once, and repealed all the Penal Statutes in Force against them.

FIFTHLY, The Kingdom got the invaluable Blessing of a Protestant Succession for ever, with a total Exclusion of all Papists; this is the Crown-work of the Revolution, and the great Palladium of our Religion and Liberties; for the Preservation whereof, the present Royal Family ascended the Throne, as the next Protestant Heirs, according to the Act of Settlement.

HERE is a firm Security against the Return of Popery and arbitrary Power; a Protestant Prince has no Occasion to be absolute; his Interests and his People's being the same; his Greatness consists in their Welfare, and the Empire he possesses in their Hearts and Affections, is more extensive and durable, than the Tyranny of arbitrary Princes, the Foes of Mankind, himself the common Father of all his Subjects, and the Head of a free Nation.

WHAT would not our Ancestors have given to have seen this Succession take Place, the great Inheritance King William left the Nation? What would not the Whigs have given in Charles the Second's Reign for an Exclusion Bill? Why, Sir, they would have given half their Estates with Pleasure, to have left their Posterity the other Half disincumbered; to have left them a Certainty for an Uncertainty: For what is Life or Fortune worth, where there is neither Liberty or Property; and what Liberty or Property was there before the Reformation? what was there before the Revolution? what would there have been, if the Popish Line had sat upon the Throne to this Day?

POPE is a most dangerous Religion; a Religion did I call it; it is an Indignity to human Nature, and an Innovation upon the Rights of Mankind; the King of Terrors follows it in all the varied Shapes of Cruelty, Massacre and Depopulation. It admits of no Charity, it knows no Faith, no Honesty, nor no Remorse. To devour by Flames, to extirpate by the Sword, or to fall a Sacrifice by the Assassin's Knife, are the tender Mercies and wholesome Severities of the Church of Rome: Long protracted Torments, and lingering exquisite Miseries, are the Portion of those upon whom she pours out all the Vials of her Wrath.

THIS Nation has felt the direful Effects of Popish Cruelty so often, that we can never set too great a Value upon a Protestant Family. A Coldness and an Indifference for the Succession, argues a Disregard to ourselves, and a Want of a natural Instinct for our own Preservation. What would have become of us, if we had not a House of Hanover to sit upon the Throne? We should have been Slaves and Beggars, the worst and lowest of Slaves, the wretched Vassals of a Court of Inquisition, the forlorn and helpless Victims of Familiars, religious Spies and Informers. Shall we then grudge, shall we repine at the Payment of those Taxes which are the Price of our Liberties; Taxes raised to pay the Principal and Interest of that Debt, which was contracted to preserve King William upon the Throne; or rather to preserve ourselves? Shall an Exciseman's disturbing a Tradesman at Dinner, be complain'd of in Parliament, when those Duties help to keep a Familiar from his Door, impowered to seize his Person, plunder his House, and turn his Wife and Family into the Street?

Too soon have we forgot the Grievances of past Reigns, and the dreadful Tyranny of our ancient Kings, when the robbing of a Hen-roost is represented as a dangerous Step towards introducing arbitrary Power, and the calling upon a Shopkeeper at an inconvenient Time, a Violation of Magna Charta, and a desperate Incroachment upon the Liberties of the People.

ALAS! if we cast our Eyes upon the Nations all around us, and see the absolute Vassalage and Subjection of Mankind: If we look nearer Home and survey the History of our own Country, we shall find abundant Cause to be satisfied, and instead of repining at every little Inconvenience, from which no Govern-

ment can possibly be exempted, thank Heaven, and rejoice that our Lot is cast upon this fortunate Island, and at this happy Period.

INSTEAD of keeping up a wicked Spirit of Distrust and Jealousy against a Family, which left their native Country, and a more unlimited Dominion, to rescue us from the Jaws of impending Ruin; a Family which actually saved us, when our Feet had well nigh slipped into the Pit of Destruction our Enemies had prepared for us; a Family which hath ever had the Welfare of England and the Protestant Interest at Heart; we are all of us under the strongest Obligations imaginable, to contribute our utmost Endeavours, in our respective Stations, to render his Majesty's Reign as easy to himself, as it is glorious and advantageous to his People.

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

Lincoln's-Inn.

WM. PERRY.

L O N D O N

Yesterday arrived two Mails from Flanders, and one from France.

The Writer of the Paris Letter, mentions Advice from Corsica by the Way of Genoa, that the Leaders of those Rebels who were divided, are now reconcil'd and join'd in one Body under Lord Theodore, and that *Te Deum* has been sung on that Occasion, tho' the Corsicans have not yet received the Succours so long promised them by the Baron.

The French King has lately made an Order, by which he reserves the Revenues of vacant Governments to himself.

The Duke of Orleans has been at St. Cloud, to be present at a Consultation of Physicians, upon the Case of the Duke of Chartres, who is still indispos'd, and is to be removed to the Royal Palace at Paris.

The King has conferred the Government of the Orleannois, which the late Duke d'Antin had, upon the Duke's Grandson, the Duke d'Epemon.

The Marquis de Fenelon, the French Ambassador at the Hague, has sent Advice to his Court of the Death of M. Tessier, a Native of Poitiers, who was Governor of the Dutch Colony at Batavia, where he died about 80 Years of Age, and possessed of 1,216,666 l. and odd Money, of which he has bequeath'd half a Million to the States General as an Acknowledgement for their Favours, and has left the rest to M. Prerecault his Nephew, who is a Solicitor in the Parliament of Paris.

The Garisons of Philipsburg and Kehl, are re-victualled for Two or Three Months.

Six Children in one Family at Paris, falling ill of the Spotted Fever at the same time, died all at one Hour, and were all buried together.

Yesterday was presented to the Royal Society, the first Part of the Rev. Dr. Shaw's Observations on the Kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis, with Five large Maps, &c. and the rest of the above Work is now printing at Oxford with all Expedition.

Last Tuesday George Newbury of Weybridge in the County of Surry, Esq; was married to Mrs. Todd, Relict of the late — Todd, Esq; an agreeable Lady with a plentiful Fortune.

Yesterday the Duke of Kingston and the Earl of Cholmondeley, waited on her Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family at Kensington, and met with a most gracious Reception.

Last Sunday Morning the Lady of George Elliot, Esq; was safely deliver'd of a Son at his House at Bromesgrove, in the County of Worcester, to the great Joy of that Family, he being Heir to an Estate of 6000 l. per Ann.

The Inhabitants of Putney, Roehampton, Wandsworth, Barnes, Wimbledon, Mortlack, &c. are determined to raise Money by a Subscription, for a Fund to encourage the taking any Persons who have or shall commit any Robberies on the Highway, Burglaries or Felonies of any Kind in any of the 134 Parishes, over and above the Reward allowed by the Government.

Yesterday



Yesterday the Court of King's Bench granted an Information against three Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Southwark, for committing one Hollingsworth to the New Gaol there, who came with a Pais from the City of Bristol with a poor Woman and her Children to St. Olave, Southwark, her Place of Settlement.

The Rev. Mr. Gibbon, Preacher at Bridewell, is presented by Joseph Taylor, Esq; to the Vicarage of St. Dunstan in the West, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Dr. Grant.

Yesterday being the Birth-day of the late King William the Third of ever Glorious Memory, the same was observed with the usual Rejoicings.

Yesterday the Corpse of Col. de Vicher was carried out of Town in great funeral Pomp, and interred in a Vault in Battersea Church.

We hear that Advice is come to the Admiralty, of the Death of Capt. Proctor, Commander of the Canterbury at Lisbon, and that Sir John Norris has appointed the First Lieutenant of the Britannia to succeed him as Captain of the Canterbury.

Thursday last Kendrick Clayton, Esq; Son of Sir William Clayton, Bart. and John Seyliard, Esq; were sworn into the Commission of the Peace for the County of Surry.

On Wednesday last Col. De Veil committed to Newgate Ann Field, otherwise Pritchard, otherwise Tay or, and James Rafferte an Irishman, two Pawnbrokers, for receiving stolen Goods, knowing them to be stolen, of the 5 young Fellows which Col. De Veil committed to Newgate on Tuesday last for 67 Robberies; and several Pawnbrokers, against whom the Col. had granted Warrants for receiving Part of the stolen Goods, taken by the above Persons, knowing them to be stolen, are fled from their Habitations, and can't as yet be found: When the Constable was searching Rafferte's House for other stolen Goods, he found two large Chests of Cheeses, which are sworn to be stolen from Persons unknown, and received by him knowing them to be so, which are in the Hands of the Constable; the Owners, on appearing, may have them again. Thirty-six Persons have already been bound over by Col. De Veil to prosecute the 5 Persons above-mentioned, besides those to prosecute the Pawnbrokers; and Persons are daily coming in against this notorious Gang.

Whereas 'tis given out in the Daily Advertiser of Yesterday, that Monday next is the Birth-day of the Princess of Wales, and that great Preparations are making for observing it at Court upon that Day: In pure regard to the Jewellers, Lace-Men, Peruke-Makers, Tailors, Milliners, Mantua-Makers and others, that they may not be too much hurry'd in the Preparations for that happy Anniversary; 'tis thought proper to advertise the Advertiser, and to desire him to re-advertise his Readers, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, was born upon the 29th of November, 1719. N. S. which being the 18th of our Stile, Monday se'nnight next, is the Day that her Royal Highness enters into the 18th Year of her Age.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 1-8th. India 177 1-half. South Sea 99 1-half. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths. New Ditto 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 104 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 116 1-half. Royal Assurance 110 to 1-half. London Assurance 14 5-8ths to 1-half. African 16. India Bonds 61. 2 s. to 3 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 1 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 41. 1 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 11. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 to 4 3-4ths Premium. English Copper 21. 8 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half to 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 115 1-half to 116.

WHEREAS Alexander Clerc, a Frenchman, went away with a Sum of Money on Saturday the 30th of October in the Afternoon, which he received at the Bank, and has not since been heard of, he is about 30 Years of Age, strong fer, fair Complexion, had on when he went away a Drab-colour Cloth Coat, black Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, a brown bob Wig, and speaks pretty good English. Whoever secures him, and gives Notice to Mr. Noah Blisson, at Mr. Smith's, Parker, in L. thbury, shall have Fifty Pounds Reward, paid by the said Mr. Noah Blisson.

NOAH BLISSON.

London, October 29, 1736.

WHEREAS Alexander Clerc, a Frenchman, went away this Afternoon about One o'Clock, with a Sum of Money which he received at the Bank, and has not since been heard of, this is to give Notice, that I Joseph Clerc, desires him to return, and gives him all Assurance, that if he doth, and applieth himself to me, every thing shall be made easy to him.

JOSEPH CLERC.

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Vide Vote of the House of Commons,

Monday, Nov. 29, 1680.

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